

§ 410.632

20 CFR Ch. III (4–1–11 Edition)

§ 410.632 Parties to a hearing.

The parties to a hearing shall be the person or persons who were parties to the initial determination in question and the reconsideration. Any other individual may be made a party if such individual's rights with respect to benefits may be prejudiced by the decision, upon notice given to him by the Administrative Law Judge to appear at the hearing or otherwise present such evidence and contentions as to fact or law as he may desire in support of his interest.

§ 410.633 Additional parties to the hearing.

The following individuals, in addition to those named in § 410.632, may also be parties to the hearing. A widow, child, parent, brother, sister, or representative of a decedent's estate, who makes a showing in writing that such individual's rights with respect to benefits may be prejudiced by any decision that may be made, may be a party to the hearing.

[37 FR 20652, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.634 Administrative Law Judge.

The hearing provided for in this subpart F shall, except as herein provided, be conducted by an Administrative Law Judge designated by the Deputy Commissioner for Programs and Policy, or his or her designee. In an appropriate case, the Deputy Commissioner may designate another Administrative Law Judge or a member or members of the Appeals Council to conduct a hearing, in which case the provisions of this subpart F governing the conduct of a hearing by an Administrative Law Judge shall be applicable thereto.

[36 FR 23760, Dec. 14, 1971, as amended at 62 FR 38453, July 18, 1997]

§ 410.635 Disqualification of Administrative Law Judge.

No Administrative Law Judge shall conduct a hearing in a case in which he is prejudiced or partial with respect to any party, or where he has any interest in the matter pending for decision before him. Notice of any objection which a party may have to the Administrative Law Judge who will conduct the hearing, shall be made by such party at

his earliest opportunity. The Administrative Law Judge shall consider such objection and shall, in his discretion, either proceed with the hearing or withdraw. If the Administrative Law Judge withdraws, another Administrative Law Judge shall be designated by the Deputy Commissioner for Programs and Policy, or his or her designee to conduct the hearing. If the Administrative Law Judge does not withdraw, the objecting party may, after the hearing, present his objections to the Appeals Council, as provided in §§ 410.660 through 410.664 as reasons why the Administrative Law Judge's decision should be revised or a new hearing held before another Administrative Law Judge.

[36 FR 23760, Dec. 14, 1971, as amended at 62 FR 38453, July 18, 1997]

§ 410.636 Time and place of hearing.

The Administrative Law Judge (formerly called "hearing examiner") shall fix a time and a place within the United States for the hearing, written notice of which, unless waived by a party, shall be mailed to the parties at their last known addresses or given to them by personal service, not less than 10 days prior to such time. As used in this section and in § 410.647, the United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Written notice of the objections of any party to the time and place fixed for a hearing shall be filed by the objecting party with the Administrative Law Judge at the earliest practicable opportunity (before the time set for such hearing). Such notice shall state the reasons for the party's objection and his choice as to the time and place within the United States for the hearing. The Administrative Law Judge may, for good cause, fix a new time and/or place within the United States for the hearing.

[37 FR 20652, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.637 Hearing on new issues.

At any time after a request for hearing has been made, as provided in § 410.631, but prior to the mailing of notice of the decision, the Administrative